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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

England.—In the absence of political intelligence from England, it is both agreeable and useful to bring into more prominent notice than can be done while articles of an important nature press on the attention in rapid succession, the fine effusions of eloquence which political meetings give birth to, and which neither appear in the regular series of Parliamentary Debates, nor among the striking events of the day; but which, nevertheless, are equally worthy of preservation, for the sentiments they advocate, and the truths with which they abound.

At the last Anniversary Dinner, held in England, on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the public virtues, and in gratitude for the political services of the Right Monourable Charles James Fox, the following animated Speech was addressed by Mr. Lambton, to those who had honoured him by drinking his health:—

"Gentlemen, it is hardly possible for me to represent to you sufficiently the sense I entertain of the honour you have just conferred on me. After the very flattering manner in which my name and family, and the small services which I have rendered, have been mentioned by the too great partiality of my friend Mr. Hoare, I scarcely know how to thank you. With regard to my Parliamentary conduct, it has been some time before you. All that I can say of myself is, that since my entrance into public life I have ever had the principles of Mr. Fox in my view, as my best and surest guide. I do sincerely confess, that often as it has fallen to my lot to be present at meetings of this description, there are none that give me so much pleasure as the Newcastle Fox Dinners. I have taken a very great interest in the progress of these dinners, and will support them as long as I have life. I agree with my noble relation, our worthy Chairman, in thinking that there never was a time when the disciples of Mr. Fox were more called on to meet and declare their sentiments than at present.

Every political event that has taken place—the dissolution of the late Parliament—the circumstances that have attended the election of a new—the important conjuncture of affairs on the Continent—and the lowering aspect which overclouds our domestic horizon—demands, in my estimation more activity on the part of the friends of the people, more self-devotion to the public cause, and more determination to resist the measures of a weak, but corrupt Government, than ever was called for in the history of this country.

Of the late Parliament it is impossible to speak but in terms of decided reprobation. Blindly devoted to the will of the Minister, and ready to adopt any measure that was proposed, even though it went to the annihilation, directly or indirectly, of the Constitution, it sustained its character to the last, and if you search the pages that will record its existence, you will never find one vote decided in compliance with the petitions or wishes of the people but in one instance; and there it suited

the convenience of their own pockets. The Minister had no place to bestow so lucrative, no job to effect so profitable, as the remission of the Income Tax, and therefore, and therefore only, he was defeated. I well recollect, gentlemen, that renowned Minister, Lord Castlereagh, in his extraordinary phraseology asking the Members of that House, 'whether they would, by refusing to sanction the Income Tax, turn their backs upon themselves?' The principle of self-interest thus quaintly recommended to them, they certainly adopted; but not according to his view of the question. They conceived, and perhaps justly, that by saving their ten per cent. they would best keep their backs in the position originally provided by nature.

But excepting that one question—the general characteristics of the late Parliament might be summed up in two words—profligacy and servility. I certainly was a member of that body, and I esteemed it as a high honour—but not on account of the place in which I sat, but as a mark of the confidence and esteem of my fellow citizens in the country which I represented. Its measures and actions I am not identified with; I abhor, and repel with contempt, every association with them.

But I feel happy in thinking that a new day is beginning to dawn upon us. The late elections have, I think, clearly manifested, that wherever the people have had the choice of their Representatives allowed them, there has been the triumph of those principles which distinguish, and honourably distinguish, the friends of Mr. Fox. Every contest has gone in their favour.—Their appeal to the people was founded on their attachment to the Constitution—on their attempts to prevent any violation of its dearest and best safeguard, the Habeas Corpus Act—on their exertions to introduce that economy and reformation in every branch of the national expenditure, which, however it may weaken the corrupting powers of Government, must essentially strengthen the energies of the nation—and on their unceasing endeavours to rescue the fame of England from the disgrace which now attaches to her, of being the pander to the tyranny of confederated Monarchy on the Continent—confederated indeed in the name of religion, but for the encompassment of objects of the most irreligious nature, utterly incompatible with that divine spirit, the essence of which is inherent in true Christianity—for the purpose of repressing the nascent voice of freedom, if perchance it should endeavour to make itself heard in the midst of those who have been enslaved for centuries—of perpetuating that servile and degrading condition, which however it might have been adapted to times of feudal barbarity, becomes now a reproach to an age of civilization.

Associated, I say, in order to carve out States, and transfer herds of subjects from one to the other, as might suit their convenience or ambition. Leagued for these Royal objects—they have found a willing assistant and accomplice in England.

Against that profanation of her name and influence, the Whigs have constantly but uselessly remonstrated—with these pretensions to the confidence and esteem of their countrymen, they appeared at the bar of popular election—and they have

passed triumphantly through the ordeal. That momentary estrangement which had been effected between them and their natural allies, and best and only friends, the people, by the arts of designing demagogues, has been fortunately removed, and I confidently look forward to the commencement of exertions instituted by the one and supported by the other, which cannot fail of ensuring that ultimate triumph that can alone preserve the country from the horrors of anarchy and confusion.

Gentlemen, my noble relation has alluded to the acts of those men who for an instant, borne along by the tide of popular commotion, have been lifted above the sphere to which they had been condemned by their natural insignificance, and to which they must now return.

I will say that those individuals, with the word liberty in their mouths, and popular rights on their standards, have done more to contribute to the increase of slavery, and to the facility which the Ministers found of suspending the most important of our rights, than ever could have been effected by the powers of corruption or despotism.

Associating constantly with the lowest of the rabble—calling together, in mockery of solemn deliberation, those only whose passions were excited by the pressure of severe penury and distress, and who were thus rendered incapable of calmly considering the ends they had in view, and the means by which they were instructed to attain their object—they taught their misguided followers to distrust all public men, to place their faith not on those whose principles regularly and faithfully cherished, from one generation to another, and whose great stake in the country afforded a guarantee that those principles would only be exerted for the public good, but on themselves, who could only rise to consequence from the unnatural elevation of tumult and riot. On these doctrines, which promulgated the necessity of physical force, and advocated a state of society, which never could be rationally entertained, even amongst savages—a system which here would inevitably lead either to a confirmed despotism, or to complete anarchy. With these principles they claimed the obedience and admiration of the people. They then led them forth to the land of promise. And what was the result?—An inundation of Spies and Informers; and what with the exertions of these leaders of the People on one side, and the Government and their Agents on the other, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and the whole of England declared in a state of insurrection, and placed without the pale of the law.

The late Elections, however, have shewn these brawling, ignorant, but mischievous quacks, that the true People of England hold no communion with them; and their cause and interests are wholly incompatible; that the prosperity of the former must entail adversity and suffering on the latter; and that these doctrines and views are exposed to public derision and abhorrence.

To those who have studied the history of Nations, such delusions will be found not uncommon, but never lasting. And I cannot help feeling much regret, that the inactivity and listlessness of the real friends of the People prevented their sooner tearing away the veil which concealed the deformity of those features that now inspire nothing but disgust. But now that this has been effected, let them beware how they again secede from that prominent direction and co-operation with the People, which the state of the Country calls for.

All minor differences, all subordinate objects should give way to one great, paramount, and patriotic object—the disgrace and removal of those contemptible characters, who have plunged the Nation into all the miseries under which it now groans—Lord Bellingbrooke has said, in describing the decline of the Roman power, and the lamentations of those few Citizens, whose virtue and patriotism had survived the general corruption, that 'they mourned the loss of the liberty and grandeur of Rome; and they mourned that both should be sacrificed to

wretches, whose crimes would have been punished, and whose talents would scarce have recommended them to the meanest offices, in the virtuous and prosperous age of the Commonwealth.'

If that eloquent passage justly commemorated the incapacity and crimes of the Ministers of those days, how much more appropriately does it denounce the Administration of this Empire? It will be surely unnecessary for me to detail to you the black catalogue of their offences. Let our ruined prosperity, both agricultural and commercial; let the degraded name and fame of England on the Continent; let the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Indemnity Bill, and all its other attendant evils, afford them sufficient titles to the execration of those whom they have misruled. Risen all from the meanest offices, they have retained the contracted ideas of that humble class of Statesman, in which they originally commenced their career.

Whenever the most important of their Government measures has been defeated in Parliament, they have meanly submitted, and consented to sit disgraced and dishonored in those seats, which are endeared to them not from the power they derive from them to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of their countrymen, but from the profit and patronage which the possession of them insures to themselves and their adherents.

Against such characters as these, it is the duty of all virtuous and patriotic Englishmen to unite. Too long have they misruled this unfortunate country; too long has the voice of the people loudly crying for vengeance been stifled and disregarded! I trust the moment has nearly arrived, when that insulted voice will speak like thunder in their ears, and consign them to infamy and disgrace.

How much sooner this would have been effected, had that illustrious statesman (whose memory we are met to celebrate) been alive, you must all feel. His spirit would have attacked, his eloquence would have crushed these men at the commencement of their career. We have, however, the consolation to know that he has left behind him an imperishable legacy—his principles—and whilst they exist in our hearts, and from the guides of our actions, I never can despair of the ultimate salvation of the country."

France.—The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen on the Duke of Richelieu. His Grace's health is said to be almost entirely reestablished. A proposition having been made in both the Chambers to confer on the Duke a national recompense for his ministerial services, the Duke addressed a letter to them, in which he most patriotically declines the intended boon. He says, "I cannot resolve to see added, on my account, any thing to the charges which burden the nation. If in the course of my administration I have had the good fortune to render France any service, and, latterly, to concur in the enfranchisement of her territory, my mind is not less saddened by knowing that my country is overwhelmed with enormous debts. Too many calamities have struck her; too many citizens have fallen into misfortune; there are too many losses to be repaired for me to hold the elevation of my fortune in such a conjuncture. The esteem of my country, the goodness of my King, and the testimony of my own conscience, are for me sufficient."

A proposition is also under the consideration of the two Chambers, for abolishing the Droit d'Aubaine, which confiscates to the use of the Sovereign the effects of foreigners resident in France dying intestate, and without having received letters of naturalization. The revival of this odious prerogative, at the time of the compilation of the Code Napoleon; met, it will be recollected, with considerable opposition in the French Legislative Assemblies. Under the French Monarchy, prior to the Revolution, there was an exemption in favour of the Swiss, Portuguese, and Scotch; but Napoleon could not be expected to suffer any restraint from such usages.

Shipwreck.

Loss of the Ship *Margaret*, of Calcutta, Captain G. Georgeson.

This vessel sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of February last, bound to Zanzibar, an Island on the N. E. coast of Africa.

She continued in the prosecution of her voyage through the Mozambique Channel, and when to the northward of Mozambique, at noon on the first of April 1819, was in latitude 12° 8' south, and longitude 40° 16' east, by lunars.

The following is an extract from the Log of that day, which will convey more accurately the incidents attending her loss, than any abstract statement:—

Friday, April 2, 1819.—(Sea Time.)—P. M. Pleasant breezes and clear weather. At 12.30. saw the Island of Malao, bearing south. At 2 passed it. At 4 saw Mast Island, bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Hauled up N. E. by N.

At 6 abreast of Mast Island, at about three or four miles distance. Saw a reef projecting from the N. E. end of it in a N. E. direction for about three miles. Hauled up N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

At 7.50. saw breakers on the starboard bow; put the helm up, in order to ware the ship; but before the ship had fallen off more than two or three points, she struck. In studding sails and clewed up and furled ever thing, but from the press of sail being on the ship, and going fast at the time, she forged ahead considerably before it could be got in, and fell over on her larboard broadside. Sounded, had two fathoms of water abaft, and eight feet forward. Hoisted out the jolly boat and long boat, and ran out the stream anchor astern in eight fathoms of water. Started the salt water, and shifted the ballast and other things aft to lighten her forward, then hove on the stream cable, but could not start her.

By this time the water had fallen considerably, having only about ten feet aft and six forward, and it began to break along-side. We now thought of getting one of the bower anchors out astern, and for the better security of the long boat, endeavoured to get her buoyed up with empty casks to receive the anchor. After having done so, we endeavoured to haul the boat under the bows to receive the anchor, but found the breakers too high to attempt it without running the greatest risk of losing the boat, we therefore hauled the boat outside the breakers, and made fast to the stream cable.

The weather at this time (about mid-night) began to assume a very threatening appearance, and we had some very hard squalls from the S. E. attended with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning, which continued until day-light.

At day-light we found the reef to extend in-shore of us as far as we could see, and outside the ship in an easterly direction for about four miles, then stretching away to the northward. Mast Island, which we had passed the night before, bearing about S. W. by W. ten or twelve miles distance, and another Island to the N. W. bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about the same distance from the ship, and the main land to the westward about eight leagues.

Find but little probability of getting the ship off, there being no appearance of the tide's rising, we thought of sending the long boat to the Island to the N. W. with part of the crew and some provisions, that in the event of our being obliged to leave the ship, we might have some place of safety. Accordingly we got two casks of water and some provisions, arms, &c. into the long boat, and left the ship at 8 A. M. for the Island, taking a part of the crew in the boat, which did not reach the Island until 11.30. A. M. and having landed the articles, left eight men to take care of them, whilst the remainder returned

again to the ship, which they did not reach until 5 P. M. Found the second Officer and remainder of the crew preparing to leave the ship; the Captain having determined to remain by her during the night.

After getting some few articles which we thought would be useful to us, we quitted the ship and landed on the Island at 10 P. M. In the morning both boats returned to the ship, found she had been beating on the rocks violently during the night, the stern post being broke, the rudder unshipped, and larboard side bilged.

Seeing now no prospect of saving the vessel, we determined to abandon her, and endeavour to reach some port on the Coast in our boats. Accordingly at noon on the 4th we quitted the ship for the last time, taking with us in the boats fifteen small bags of dollars, and landed on the Island at 4 P. M.

In the course of the night, we came to the following resolution, of staying on the Island for a few days, to get the boats in order—to take the crew, being 35 in number, besides provisions, water, &c.—and the long-boat being in a very leaky state, we thought it unsafe to leave until something was done to her; but being apprized of three of the crew being in a state of mutiny, their intention being to take away the long boat, with the dollars, to some part of the coast; (and no doubt had they met with any opposition, something desperate might have ensued) we determined to confine them at the present time, and having previously armed ourselves, we sent for them, lashed their hands behind them, and kept a watch over them throughout the night.

In the morning we determined to leave the Island as soon as possible, as we thought, by deferring our departure, other disturbances might arise among the crew; we, therefore, began to get the provisions and water into the boats, and having divided the crew in them, left the Island at noon, on the 5th of April, our intention being to sail along the coast to Zanzibar.

On the passage we met with numerous difficulties, falling in with reefs of rocks, sandbanks, islands, &c. and in one place we were obliged to unload both boats and haul them over a sandbank, near a quarter of a mile; otherwise we must have pulled against wind and current to the southward for ten or twelve miles, in order to clear a very extensive reef. On the passage we landed on several of the Islands, all uninhabited, and were fortunate enough to find a little fresh water on most of them. We did not arrive at Zanzibar until the 14th April, having been nine days in the boats, the crew being much fatigued and very low spirited.

A few days after our arrival, we found there was a Dow bound to Bombay, on board of which we got a passage, and arrived at Bombay on the 30th of May, having been at sea forty-one days, and the greater part of the time on very short allowance of water, through the negligence of the Arabs having neglected to fill the tanks before we left Zanzibar.

The shoal on which the *Margaret* was lost, is in Lat. 11° 27' south, and Long. 40° 31' east, but it is necessary to state, that from the latitude of 12° 30' south, the land should not be approached nearer than just to see it in clear weather, until in the latitude of the Cape Delgado northward, of which, as far as the latitude 7° 47' S. is safe.

Captain Georgeson who has obligingly furnished us with this account of the loss of the *Margaret* adds: "I think it my bounden duty to inform the Public of the singularly kind attention and hospitality experienced by myself, officers, and crew, from the Arab Governor of Zanzibar, who readily furnished us with a house, provisions, &c. of the best the Island afforded, during our stay there, and afterwards procured us a safe passage on board his own vessel to Bombay, free of any expense."

Suppression of Suicide.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, The suppression of Suttee, or legalised suicide, has long attracted the notice of this enlightened Government. It is now pretty generally known that no authority but that of barbarous custom can be cited in support of this *human* Hindoo amusement.* But custom is even more obligatory than law, and fears exist that to enforce the order of its abolition, military force might be necessary; and that our Sepahees, being nearly all of the *cast* Brahmince, Katre, and Rajpoot, might refuse to carry those orders into execution. This argument has much weight, and is only to be subverted by the following stubborn facts.

The inhabitants of Benares are supposed to amount to 800,000. In the year 1809, the Hindoos of this enormous city became exasperated against the Mahomedans, on account of the latter having killed a cow within the precincts of this holy place. They assembled from all sides, slaughtered a hog in the Eedgah, broke the *minbur*, and trampled under foot the mutilated leaves of the Koran. The Mahomedans, infuriated at this abomination, rushed to the most sacred Temple of the town—broke a pillar, supposed to have been erected by some deity to mark the centre of the Earth—killed a cow—sprinkled the pillar with its blood—threw the carcass into a holy tank—and rooted up a *Toolsee* tree growing near the Temple! After these and many other unpardonable and mutual injuries, arms were resorted to—murders committed—and houses sacked. During the height of their phrenzy, the military, Hindoo and Mahomedan, were called in; they behaved with exemplary order, shot one man in the execution of their duty, and entirely quelled the disturbance in one or two days.

During the late disturbance at Bareilly, too recent to need description, the Sepahees, in spite of all the efforts of their Fakerees, remained with one exception, faithful to their salt, and succeeded in gaining a victory, which would appear almost incredible, even if related of men fighting "*pro aris et focis*."

The Mohurum and Hoolce Festivals happen sometimes at the same period. Every officer of Native Infantry knows, that the riots between the two parties are continually quelled by our native soldiers. Can the command of feeling, exhibited in the foregoing examples, be compared with that required in the abolition of Suttee?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

Calcutta, July 14, 1819.

* No man, that has ever attended a Suttee Bhud, is ignorant of the agonised delight it affords to the spectators—and I can, if requisite, furnish the arguments to prove this sacrifice unauthorized by any but British Law.

Court of Requests.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, Observing in your Journal of yesterday's date, a Report of an Address of Sir Francis Macnaghten to the Petty Jury, on the 13th instant, I beg leave to point out to you a passage of the most material consequence, in which I conceive you must have entirely misapprehended what fell from the Learned Judge, though I am at a loss to offer any plausible emendation that may be reconciled with the succeeding paragraphs.

The words as you have given them run thus: "If two (Commissioners) 'should not concur, the cause is ordered by the Proclamation to be SUSPENDED UNTIL THE THIRD SHOULD APPEAR TO DECIDE.'"

The words of the Proclamation are as follow: "And We farther direct, that when and as often as the number of Commissioners in the said Court shall be reduced to two, and their opinions shall be different, that then and in such case, THE VOTE OF THE SENIOR COMMISSIONER PRESENT SHALL DECIDE."

This I admit is a wise and provident Regulation; for if it did not exist, the Commissioners in the case in question, could give no decision at all,—a predicament in which the want of a similar provision has often placed the Superior Courts at home. But neither in this, nor in any other part of the Proclamation is it stated, that when the number of Commissioners in the Court is reduced to one, a single Commissioner cannot tender an oath nor pass a decree.

On the contrary it is expressly ordered in the Proclamation "that in all suits where the debt or demand shall exceed the sum of thirty sicca rupees, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners or ANY OF THEM, upon a sufficient case being laid before them upon oath, that any person intends to withdraw, or is withdrawing his person and effects from the jurisdiction of the said Court, in order to avoid being served with its process, or to avoid the judgment thereof, to cause such person to be apprehended and committed to Goal" &c. &c.

Again it is ordered "that all summonses and other process issued by the said Court of Requests, shall be signed by ONE of the Commissioners thereof."

As mischief, of no less a description than murder itself, may be committed, in consequence of your publication of the error I have noticed misleading rash and ignorant persons into a resistance of the process of the Court, I hope you will lose no time in preventing the possible occurrence of such a fatal mistake, by giving an immediate place to this notification.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

G. J. GORDON,

Calcutta, }
June 15, 1819. } 3d Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

French Generals.

The Morning Chronicle publishes the following, as the singular fate of those who served in the French revolutionary armies:

General Dumourier, exiled from France, now has a pension of 1,200l. per annum from the British Government.

Luckner,	} Guillotined under the Government of Robespierre.
Custine,	
Houchard,	
Biron Duc de Lauzon,	
Westerman,	
Ronsin,	
Rossignol,	
Miranda, a native of Caraccas, died lately in Cadix a State Prisoner.	

Hoche, poisoned.
Championnet, ditto.
Kleber, assassinated in Egypt.
Pichegru, exiled from his country, afterwards strangled.
Brune, assassinated at Avignon, in 1815.
Malet and Lahorie (the latter implicated in George's conspiracy, but fled from France), shot for attempting to subvert the Government of Buonaparte in 1812.
Ney, shot in 1815.
Mouton Duvernet, ditto, in 1815.
Murat, shot by order of the King of Naples, after having himself been Sovereign of that country.
Berthier thrown out of a window and killed, his murderers not known.

The following are at present exiled from France:—Grouchy, Vandamme, Thureau, Savarry (Duc de Rovigo), Soult, Humbert, Bertrand, Lefevre, Desnouettes, and the brothers Lallemand,

Declaration of the London Jury.

Addressed to the Court at the Sessions-house, Old Bailey, January 1819,
by the Foreman, Mr. Jacob.

MY LORDS, Before leaving this box, I have a paper in my hand which the Jury wish to be read, and afterwards handed up to your Lordships. I can assure your Lordships that there is nothing offensive whatever in what it states.

The Foreman then read as follows:

"We, the London Jury, being on the eve of terminating our most painful duties, most respectfully wish to represent to your Lordships, that the verdicts which we have given on the evidence which has been submitted to us, will, when reported to his Majesty's Privy Council, be considered as only the decision of fallible men. That we are convinced that all sanguinary punishments have not only a tendency to destroy those principles of humanity which it is our duty to cultivate, but that by their frequent occurrence they render the heart callous. One instance of which has been brought before us, of a youth having picked a gentleman's pocket while the dreadful sentence of the law was recently carrying into effect on four unfortunate persons. We disdain all visionary ideas and principles. 'We live to improve or we live in vain.' With these feelings and sentiments, we most earnestly request, that when those cases are reported, that you will urge this divine injunction—'I will have mercy and not sacrifice.'

(Signed) "Philip Jacob, Foreman; Ebenezer Tayler, Thomas Clarke, Joseph Mather, T. D. Dunn, John Dimes, Thomas Lewis Styles, W. A. Atkinson, J. H. Sands, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Blackman, John Ellis."

The following Address of the Grand Jury of Middlesex was presented to the Court on Saturday, January 16th, 1819, at the Sessions House Clerkenwell:—

"The Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex cannot separate without stating to the Court, that the painful duty devolving on them has been rendered more acute by the bills brought before them on the part of the Bank of England, against individuals charged with possessing or uttering forged notes, purporting to be the notes of that establishment. The Grand Jury are aware that a strong prejudice is abroad against the Bank on this subject, and it is not their wish to increase it; it is however, well known that the notes of the Bank of England are much too easily imitated, and they cannot forbear expressing their decided opinion that such easy imitation might be prevented, and the frequency of the crime be considerably diminished. The Grand Jury beg also to express their hope, that a revision of the criminal code is in contemplation, and more particularly the law respecting forgery of Bank notes; and, if they may with propriety, they would suggest some other mode of punishment than that at present adopted, such as perpetual hard labour and solitary imprisonment, which would be more dreadful in the eye of the offender than the chance of escaping capital punishment by the commutation of the death for transportation.

Signed, on behalf of the Grand Jury, by their Foreman.

CHAS. DERRICK."

Mr. Fox's Birth-Day.

The celebration of Mr. Fox's Birth-day took place on Monday the 25th of January, at the Assembly Rooms. The large room was completely filled; and such had been the demand for tickets, that as many persons were necessarily refused admission as were present. Never had the Birth-day of our immortal Statesman been celebrated in Norfolk in a manner so correspondent with the feeling of the Country, and so worthy the name and memory of Fox. The Earl of Albemarle, a Nobleman attached to him by blood, by friendship, by principle, presided. He was supported by Lord Gury, Mr. Coke, Colonel Fitzroy, Mr. Robert Adair, Hon. W. Russell, Colonel Keppell, &c. &c. The High Sheriff presided at the right hand table. Mr. W. Smith presided at the left hand table.

After the removal of the cloth, "Non nobis Domine" was sung. The Noble Chairman then gave,

"The King."

"The Prince Regent—and may the House of Brunswick never forget the principles which seated their Family on the Throne of these Realms."

"The Constitution, according to the principles asserted in 1688."

Lord Albemarle then said; he had now to propose that toast, which had a more immediate reference to the object of the Meeting—

"The Immortal Memory of the Right Honorable Charles James Fox."

Before he proceeded to say a few words in reference to the toast, he felt it his duty to apologize to the company for having taken the Chair. The consciousness that he should but unworthily fill the situation, was aggravated by the consideration, that many individuals near him were more able to fill it; but to be called to preside at such a Meeting to celebrate the memory of such a man, was a temptation too strong for his vanity to resist. "Connected with Mr. Fox," said the Noble Earl, "as I was by the ties of kindred, having possessed the high and enviable honour of his most affectionate friendship, educated in his school of politics, from which I have never in any one instance deviated [applause.] my vanity gave way to the tempting offer, and I consented to fill the situation in which you now see me. In drawing your attention to the toast before us, I own I proceed fearfully; for where is the man who can do justice to the character of Mr. Fox? [applause.] Where is the man who can fully and correctly depict the glowing philanthropy, the pure and unmixed benevolence, the true and persevering attachment to liberty, justice, and humanity, which marked his public and private life? I say this in the presence of friends, by whom he was most affectionately beloved, who knew the excellencies of his private life. Of his public character, it would ill become me to dilate before this assembly; but to two or three points in it, allow me to draw your attention [applause.] Mr. Fox was the friend of the Rights of Man [applause]—to the rights of men of every clime and every colour. He was the friend to peace upon earth. He was the consistent advocate for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and it was chiefly through his powerful means and sincere exertions that nefarious traffic was brought to a close. If his wise counsels had been followed, we should have been spared those wars, which have deluged the world with blood, corruption would have been checked, overwhelming taxation under which we labour would have been spared, and our rights and liberties have been preserved inviolate. The powerful energies of his mind were centered in promoting the welfare and happiness of mankind. Such, Gentlemen, is the character we are this day assembled to commemorate. I am conscious, that I have but imperfectly portrayed it; but I can appeal to many who hear me, that I have done it faithfully, and to my own heart, that I have done it sincerely."

It was drunk with solemn silence. The following song was then sung:—

I.

The Warrior claims his meed of praise,
And lives in martial story;
But for the Patriot, let us raise
The loftier strains of glory.
This day, Old England's darling Child,
Dame Nature kindly gave us;
Then Freedom on his cradle smil'd
And breath'd the pow'r to save us.

Trio { Come to his Tomb, but not to weep;
Here Freedom's holiday we keep;

Chorus { The sacred Altar let it be,
Round which we vow to Liberty.

II.

In early youth, what thought profound!
In eloquence how glowing!
Words, the base Sophist to confound,
For Freedom ever flowing.
When were our charter'd rights assail'd,
And Fox sat by unheeding?
His giant succour never fail'd
When Liberty lay bleeding.

III.

The Negro's galling chain he broke,
Her rights to conscience yielded;
Corruption trembled while he spok'e
The weak oppressed he shielded.
These laurels deck his early tomb;
Thus ran his race of glory;
And here shall unborn ages come,
To kindle at his story.

Military.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 24th of February, 1819.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 20th Jan. 1819.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. &c. &c. &c. for the wisdom, skill and energy so eminently displayed by His Lordship, in planning and conducting the late Military Operations against the Pindarries, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory Power, which established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, and whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's Possessions and the general tranquillity of India.

Also, that this Court, whilst it deeply regrets the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the Company's Territories, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, with which the Marquis of Hastings, by a combination of Military with Political talents, dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile Confederacy amongst the Mahratta States against the British Power.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. for his distinguished and successful services, during the late Campaign in India, particularly for the action which was fought at Mahedpore, on the 21st December, 1817, by the force under his immediate command, against the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and which terminated in a decisive and important Victory.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the thanks of this Court be given to the General, Field, and other Officers, both of His Majesty's and the Company's Forces, for their gallant conduct in the Field, during the late Campaign in India.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That this Court doth acknowledge and highly approve the zeal, discipline and bravery, displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, both European and Native, employed against the enemy, during the late Campaign in India, and that the thanks of the Court be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, held the 3rd of February, 1819.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. &c. &c. &c. for the wisdom, skill and energy so eminently displayed by His Lordship, in planning and conducting the late Military Operations against the Pindarries, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory Power which had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, and whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's Possessions, and the general tranquillity of India.

Also, that the Court, whilst it deeply regrets the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the Company's Territories, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigor with which the Marquis of Hastings, by a combination of Military with Political talents, anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States; defeated their Armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, held the 4th February, 1819.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY

That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. for his distinguished

and successful services during the late Campaign in India, and particularly in the Action which was fought at Mahedpore on the 21st December, 1817, by the Force under his immediate Command, against the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and which terminated in a decisive and important Victory.—But that this Court wishes to be understood, as not giving any opinion relative to the circumstances attendant upon the capture of Talceir, until fuller information respecting it, than is afforded by the Papers now before the Court, shall be furnished.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the thanks of this Court be given to the General, Field, and other Officers, both of His Majesty's and the Company's Forces, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the Field during the late Campaign in India.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That this Court doth acknowledge and highly approve the zeal, discipline and bravery, displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, both European and Native, employed against the Enemy during the late Campaign in India, and that the thanks of the Court be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C. T. METCALFE, Sec. to Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 10, 1819.

Ordered, that the following List of the Rank of Cadets received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders:

Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, appointed and proceeding by the following Ships, which have sailed subsequent to the List dated 22nd July 1818.

For the Artillery.

Thomas Hickman, Thalia, sailed 15th Sept. 1818. Chas. Carr, ditto.

For the Cavalry.

John Clerk, General Hewitt. Of age to rank in this List. John Dixon Dyke, Atlas, sailed 8th February 1819.

For the Infantry.

Joseph Leverton Revell, Speke, sailed 6th August 1818. Zouch Henry Turtion, ditto. Henry Penton Ridge, Paragon, sailed 23rd Aug. 1818. John Griffin, ditto. Robert Marriott Caldecott, Thalia, sailed 15th Sept. 1818. Francis Wheeler, Thalia. George Warren, Providence, sailed 6th Oct. 1818. Henry Fendall, Dunira. Of age to rank in this place. George Hiffe, Egfrid, sailed 8th Nov. 1818. Henry Wortham Farrington, Blenheim, sailed 1st Dec. 1818. Andrew Bigoe Armstrong, ditto. Solomon Earle, Leyton, sailed 21st December 1818. Valentine Frederick Henry Green, Nestor, sailed 1st Feb. 1819. Henry Oliphant, ditto. George Farquharson, ditto. William Glasgow, Sappho, sailed 5th Feb. 1819. George Carey, ditto. George Newton Prole, Waterloo, sailed 6th Feb. 1819. Peach Brown, ditto. William Sandys Prole, ditto. James Swetenham, ditto. David Thompson, ditto. John Ludlow, ditto. Charles Haldane, ditto. John Graham MacGregor, ditto. Ninian Lewis, Streatham, sailed 7th Feb. 1819. James William Dunbar, Atlas, sailed 8th Feb. 1819. Edward Poole, ditto. James George, ditto. Henry Cinnamon Williams, ditto.

Omitted in former List:

George Douglas Roebuck, abroad, par. appd: 25th March 1819, to rank between Mr. George Palmer and Christopher Robert Bellew, in the List dated 22nd July 1818. James Charles Maclean, Cornwall, sailed 2nd June 1818, to rank between Mr. Patrick Craigie and Mr. John Marshall Heptinstall, in the above List.

*East India House, }
Feb. 10, 1819. }*

Lieutenant E. T. Walker, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months from Bengal.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to promote Sheikh Ramzann, Subadar in the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, to the rank of Subadar Major, vice Sheikh Bullacky transferred to the Invalid Establishment the 1st of July 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Infantry.

Senior Major John Petrie Keble to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st of July 1819, vice Francis, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James John Forbes Leith to be Major, from the 1st of July 1819, in succession to Keble, promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Raymond to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st of July 1819, in succession to Keble, promoted.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Angus Hall to be Surgeon, from the 29th of June 1819, vice Howell, deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, which are to have effect from the 1st proximo:

Lieutenant J. M. A. Lucas, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master of the 5th or Secrole District, vice Dawes, who exchanges.

Captain R. J. Dawes, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be First Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board in the Department of Accounts, vice Lucas, who exchanges.

Lieutenant Thomas Lamb, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master of Fort William, vice Nugent, deceased.

The following Appointment is also made by His Lordship in Council:

Officiating Assistant Surgeon James Barker, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Naddeah, vice Mellis, promoted.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that when European Recruits join the Artillery of European Regiment in a year, for which Coats form the regular Clothing, the Bounty furnished to them, shall consist of a Regimental Cap, in addition to the Pantaloon authorized by existing Regulations; and a Coat only to be issued to each individual, on the 1st of January following.

Memorandum.—In the concluding paragraph of the General Orders bearing date the 3d instant, promoting certain Ensigns to the rank of Lieutenant, for "John Smith" read "John Scott."

Captain Frederick Buckley, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Robert Bruce, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 10, 1819.

His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons having arrived in the river from England, the Commander in Chief, agreeably to instructions received from Government, is pleased to direct, that the Regiment be held in readiness to proceed to Cawnpore by water, as soon as the Commissary General can provide boats for its conveyance. The Officer Commanding the Regiment, will be pleased to send disembarkation returns without delay to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army.

Captain Shadwell's Company of the 3d Volunteer Battalion will accompany the 11th Dragoons to Cawnpore.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 12, 1819.

The Officers promoted by the following Orders, are posted as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Keble, Major J. J. F. Leith, and Captain C. H. Raymond, to the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry and 1st Battalion.

Major Leith, at present attached to the Division of the 3d Ceylon Volunteer Battalion at Benares, is directed to join the 1st Battalion 28th Native Infantry, by water, with all convenient expedition.

The Ensigns promoted in Government General Orders of the 3d instant, are posted to Regiments and Battalions, as follows:

Lieutenants John Scott, 28th Regiment 2d Battalion, John William Stiles, 14th Regiment 2d Battalion, and Solomon Boileau, 16th Regiment 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Young, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment.

Brevet Captain Fitzgerald, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Native General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Dacca, in General Orders of the 30th of June, and is directed to proceed to that Station by water.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Allaud Sing to be Subadar, from the 1st July 1819, vice Doukul Pandey invalided.

Havildar Chain Sing to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Allaud Sing promoted.

2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jow Khan to be Subadar, from the 1st July 1819, vice Takoor Sing, invalided.

Havildar Buctour Sing, to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Jow Khan, promoted.

Chumparun Light Infantry.

Jemadar Munogic Sing, to be Subadar, from the 1st of July 1819, vice Bowanny Doss, invalided.

Jemadar Kistna Dooby, to be Subadar, from the same date, vice Bodey Misr, invalided.

Jemadar Bowanny Persaud, to be Subadar, from the same date, vice Sewdeen Sing, invalided.

Havildar Alake Sing, to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Munogic Sing promoted.

Havildar Pursaud Sing, to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Kistna Dooby promoted.

Havildar Beek Sing, to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Bowanny Persaud promoted.

Cawnpore Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Bowanny Persaud to be Jemadar, from the 1st of July 1819, vice Bunsaraj Sing, invalided.

The undermentioned Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers are appointed to the Local Corps, including in the arrangement published in General Orders of the 3d instant, as follows:

Serjeant J. Powers and Corporal N. Purcell, to the Rungpore Local Battalion.

Serjeant T. Johnston and Corporal John Lewis, to the Champarun Light Infantry Battalion.

Serjeant Z. Wells and Corporal G. McCowan, to the Goruckpore Light Infantry Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Captain Bidwell, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, on Medical Certificate to the Presidency, in order to go to Sea, from 12th July, to 12th Sept.

Lieutenant and Adjutant N. Wallace, Cuttack Legion, on Medical Certificate to the Presidency, in order to go to Sea, from 12th July, to 12th September.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, July 13, 1819.

The Officer Commanding at Kissengunge is directed to send the two 6 Pounds now at that Station with the Artillery details attached and all appurtenances and equipments, except the Bullocks, to the Presidency by water, as soon as boats can be procured for the purpose; it not being considered expedient, with advertence to the arrangements for Light Field Batteries, published in General Orders of the 1st of January last, to retain the Field pieces at the abovementioned Post.

The Commissary General will give instructions respecting the disposal of the Bullocks.

Ensigns Vanzetti and Cary, having passed the examination prescribed by the 3d Article of the Regulation of the Governor General in Council under date the 7th of February 1814, are allowed 12 months leave of absence, from the 1st instant, for the purpose of studying in the College of Fort William.

Gunga Persaud, gun lascar attached to the detail of Artillery at Kishengunge, having been reported in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the Insane Hospital at Monghyr, with such assistance as the officer Commanding at that post may judge necessary.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Lieutenant J. S. Marshall, 1st Battalion 29th Regiment, has leave of absence on sick certificate to the Presidency, in order to go to sea, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of September.

J. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

- April 25. At Aleppo, Mr. H. H. Roberts, of the Country Service, to Miss J. De Quiros, Daughter of the late Countess de Quiros.
 May 23. At Cawnpore, by the Reverend Mr. J. P. Hastings, Mr. J. W. S. Conway, to Mrs. H. F. C. Penn.
 July 14. At Calcutta, M. A. Aganoor, Esq. to Miss Mary Sarkies, the third Daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

BIRTHS.

- July 2. At Chittagong, the lady of Captain John White, of a Daughter.
 6. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Robert Allan, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

- June 25. At Indore, the Infant Son of George Baillie, Esq. Surgeon to the Residency at Holkar's Court, aged 29 days.
 July 2. At Chittagong, the Lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 11. At the Upper Orphan School, Kidderpore, Miss Elizabeth Pigot, aged 24 years.
 14. At Calcutta, Captain Robert Rayner Young, of the 27th N. I. and Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, aged 31 years.

Subscriptions for the Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island.

The Editor has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a Note in the following words, from some philanthropic stranger, enclosing a Bank Note for 100 Rupees, which has been sent to its intended destination:

"If the Editor of the Calcutta Journal will have the goodness to convey the accompanying Note to Mr. Smith, who will receive the subscription for the Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, he will greatly oblige a Subscriber, who would have not troubled him on the subject had his servants known Mr. Smith's place of abode."

Nautical Notices.

By the ship *Windermere*, which, on her passage from Liverpool touched at St. Helena, accounts have been received of the Honorable Company's ships *Warren Hastings*, *Asia*, *Lord Keith*, and *Northampton*, having sailed from that Island on the 26th of April. A private letter, however, of the 15th of that month, states that these ships were to sail the following day. The *Asia* is the only ship that was able to get into the Cape. All the Passengers are said to be well.

The *Astell*, which sailed from Bengal on the 24th of January, arrived at St. Helena on the 28th of March, was to resume her voyage on the 1st of April, and was expected to be in England in May.

The *Europe*, Captain Ashton, from Madras the 24th of January, had passed St. Helena, and was spoken, on the 26th of March, in lat. 2° North.

The *Bengal*, Captain Woodward, on her passage to Liverpool, spoke, on the 24th of May, the ship *Neptune*, of Calcutta, from Liverpool, in lat. 39° 42' S. and lon. 27° 28' E. On the 1st of July she spoke the *John Taylor*, of Liverpool, last from Bombay, in lat. 4° 11' S. and lon. 83° 25' 30" E.

The *Mary*, Captain Barker, *Swiftsure*, Captain Linzee, and *Washington*, Captain Abbott, from Calcutta, reached Boston on the 19th of January, and the *Independence*, Captain Bange, the preceding day.

Mr. Hansten, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Christiana, has recently published some observations on the irregularities of the Needle, of which our expeditions to the Pole experienced the effects when they approached the 70th degree of latitude. He had been engaged, since 1807, in studying the magnetic state of our globe, and has discovered, that there are four magnetic poles, or two magnetic axes, which form angles of 28 and 30 degrees with the axis of the earth. The Arctic pole of one of those axes lies about Hudson's Straights, and its Southern pole in the Indian Seas, below New Holland. The Arctic pole of the other lies on the North of Siberia, in the neighbourhood of Novaja Semlia, and its Southern one in the Southern Ocean West of Sierra del Luago. These magnetic axes alter their position every year, and thus produce the irregularities of the needle.

The Navy.

The following appointments have taken place:—

Captain Simeon, and Lieuts. Wyvill and Chamier, to the *Arab*, of 18 guns, on the Irish station.
 Captain W. Popham and Lieut. Henry King, to the *Beaver*, of 18 guns, on the Jamaica station.
 Captain Mingay, and Lieuts. Hicks and Witham, to the *Cameleon*, of 10 guns, on the Portsmouth station.
 The Hon. Captain V. Gardner, and Lieuts. Jervise, Cockerell, and Baker, to the *Dauntless*, of 26 guns at Portsmouth.
 Captain Strong, and Lieuts. Ryves and Head, to the *Morgiana*, of 18 guns, at Chatham.
 Captain Fanshawe, and Lieuts. Baker, H. Walker, Brisbane, Monat, Houghton (Flag Lieut.) to the *Newcastle*, of 50 guns, fitting at Chatham, for flag ship on the Halifax station.
 Captain Kelly, and Lieuts. Jacob and Jellicoe, to the *Pheasant*, of 20 guns, at Portsmouth.
 Captain Rowley, and Lieuts. Brasier and Sheridan, to the *Spencer*, of 74 guns, flag ship on the Irish station.
 Captain Sir T. M. Hardy, and Lieuts. Chasman and Goldsmith, to the *Suberp*, of 74 guns, one of the guard ships at Plymouth.
 Captain Maitland, and Lieuts. Sankey, Lapsle, and Drewry, to the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, one of the guard ships Portsmouth.
 Captain Carter, and Lieuts. St. John Mildmay and M'Clintock, to the *Wasp*, of 18 guns, fitting at Portsmouth.
 Captain Caulfield, and Lieuts. Pryce, Teed, Pierce, and Pearse, to the *Windor Castle*, of 98 guns, at Plymouth.
 Captain Yeoman, and Lieuts. Bulkeley and Harrop, to the *Wolf*, of 18 guns, fitting at Sheerness, for the Irish station.
 Captain Willes, and Lieuts. Bendyshe and Drew, to the *Wye*, of 13 guns, fitting out at Chatham.
 Captain Dashwood to command the *Amphion*, of 36 guns, at the Brazils.
 Captain Glascock to act in the *Carnation*, at Newfoundland.
 Captain Hollis to the *Ramillis* guard ship, at Portsmouth.
 Lieut. Evance to the rank of Commandeur, and to command the *Red-pole* sloop, at St. Helena.
 Hon. F. Noel, Captain of the *Spey* frigate, in the Mediterranean.
 Hon. Captain Gordon to act in the *Tamar*, at Newfoundland.
 Lieut. Gibson to command the *Alban* schooner, at Plymouth.
 Lieuts. Mainwaring, Andrews, Read, and Collins, Supernumerary Lieuts. of the *Severn* frigate, at Deal, for the suppression of smuggling.
 Lieuts. Leigh, Coleman, and Saumarez, to the *Sybilie* frigate, at Jamaica.
 Lieut. John Reeve to command the *Starling* cutter, at Portsmouth.
 Lieut. Jackson to command the *Seraps* convalescent ship, at Jamaica.
 Lieut. Oldrey to command the *Pioneer*, and Lieut. Wilson to the *Surley* cutter, at Sheerness.

Commercial Reports.

The latest letters from Liverpool, which extend to the 2d of March by the *Bengal*, give no alteration in the markets of that port for Indian produce, and rather hold out a hope of an improvement than otherwise.

In Calcutta, business still continues almost at a stand. Cotton is less in quantity and inferior in quality to the crop of several preceding years; and though its nominal price still keeps up to 17 rupees per maund for the screwed *Cutchora*, little is brought to market, and still less purchased at that price.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA	DRAW
2s 6d	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2s 7d
	On Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. 8s. 8s.	—
	On Madras, 30 Days sight, per 100 St. Pags. 8s. 8s.	—

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 206	per 100
Zechins,	ditto	ditto
Venicians,	ditto	ditto
German Crowns,	ditto	ditto
Star Pagodas,	ditto	ditto

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